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ANNUAL DINNER
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB
CLEVELAND DAY

MARCH EIGHTEENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TEN





NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB
NEW YORK

ANNUAL DINNER

ON THE BIRTHDAY OF

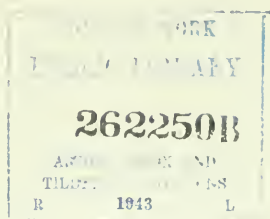
GROVER CLEVELAND

MARCH EIGHTEEN

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TEN

AT THE CLUB HOUSE

AN
Cleveland



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38X1065

MENU.

Buzzards Bays

Clear Green Turtle Amontillado

Olives

Celery

Salted Almonds

Savannah River Shad, Maitre d'Hotel

Cucumbers

Saddle of Yearling Lamb, Cumberland

Green Peas

Potato Risssoles

Roast Squab Chicken

Salad Cleveland

Biscuit Tortoni

Petits Fours

Cheese

Coffee

Cocktails

Sauterne

White Rock



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SPEAKERS AND GUESTS

Honorable WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Presiding

“Mr. Cleveland As a Statesman”

Honorable DAVID R. FRANCIS,
Former Secretary of the Interior

“Mr. Cleveland As President”

Doctor WOODROW WILSON,
President of Princeton University

“Mr. Cleveland As a Friend”

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, ESQ.

“Mr. Cleveland in Politics”

Honorable WILLIAM McADOO,
Former Assistant Secretary of the Navy

“Mr. Cleveland As a Democrat”

Honorable CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Former Secretary of the Treasury

TOASTS AND ADDRESSES.

JUDGE FOSTER: Members of the Democratic Club, Gentlemen, and Guests: The absence of our beloved President, Senator Fox, makes it my very pleasant duty to call you to order and to introduce to you as Toastmaster and Chairman our Brother, the Hon. William E. Curtis. (Applause.)

Address of HON. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, Toastmaster:

On this, the seventy-third anniversary of the birth of Grover Cleveland, I wish that you would all rise and in silence drink a toast to his memory. (Assemblage rises and drinks the proposed toast.)

I wish to express to the members of the Club my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by asking me to be Toastmaster upon this occasion.

I am sure that I voice the feelings of all the gentlemen present when I express our regret at the absence of Senator Fox, who for so many years has faithfully performed the duties of President of the Club. (Applause.)

I wish to welcome our distinguished guests, some of whom have made a long journey to be present upon this occasion, and to welcome you all to the halls of the National Democratic Club for a celebration which is so dear to our hearts.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the Democratic Club should celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) In the year 1889, on the 18th of March, his fifty-second birthday, he became an Honorary Member of this Club, and continued as such until his death. (Applause.)

We celebrate regularly the birthdays of Jefferson and of Jackson. How much better is it that we should celebrate the birthday of Grover Cleveland since he is the only Democratic President who has been known to us in this generation. (Applause.)

Grover Cleveland was born in a small town in New Jersey, the son of a Presbyterian minister, receiving only an academic education; compelled to make his own way in the world, he studied and practiced law and become in turn Assistant District Attorney in Erie County, New York State; Sheriff of the County; Mayor of the City of Buffalo; Governor of the State of New York, and twice President of the United States. (Applause.) To me, he represented in purpose and accomplishment the best type of an American citizen. (Applause.) After the close of his official career, he retired to Princeton, a university town, where, as you all know, surrounded by his family and in the intellectual atmosphere which particularly appealed to him, he passed the remainder of his days, and during that time, contrary to the experiences of some other gentlemen who retire from official life, he grew in the minds of the people of the United States, and they learned to appreciate better his character and his purpose; they learned to know what he stood for; and I may well say that, at the time of his death, he occupied a unique position in the minds of the American people. (Applause.)

It is only a year ago that we witnessed at the public memorial exercises a very remarkable demonstration: We saw gathered here in New York at Carnegie Hall, and again in the evening at the College of the City of New York, some thousands of people, who had come, many of them, from distant parts of the country. At those meetings the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Senators of this State, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City, and other people prominent in every walk of life attended

and paid their tributes to his ability and the great record that he had left behind him. It was a remarkable demonstration because the majority of the speakers were of the opposing political party; but they all joined heartily in testifying to their appreciation of the man.

I do not intend to go further on the subject of Grover Cleveland and his character or any of the phases of his career, for that has been placed in other and abler hands than mine to be demonstrated to you to-night; but I cannot avoid striking one personal note because the incident showed me a feeling on his part for, and an appreciation of his relations to, the people of the United States, which made a marked impression upon me.

You may or may not know that at the conclusion of the Republican Administration in 1893 the Treasury of the United States was left in a very difficult situation. Our predecessors in office had tided themselves over the Inauguration by obtaining a temporary loan of ten millions of dollars in order to avoid the issuing of bonds, for which they had already prepared the plates. General financial difficulties supervened, and a great deal of financial embarrassment occurred during the succeeding summer when the currency famine was prevailing and up to the time of the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act. That seemed to act only as a temporary stay, for the difficulties continued, and dark and chilly were the days while the people in the large cities of the country grew pessimistic and became exceedingly disturbed as to the future. The markets were steadily falling, and the people everywhere were anxious and troubled. At the end of a certain week, about Friday or Saturday, the Treasury Department was deluged with letters and telegrams, praying the executive branch of the Government to do something encouraging. On Sunday afternoon, taking a number of these communications, I went to see Mr. Cleveland at the White House. I told him the situation; I showed him the communications. He read them over and sat in thought

for some time. Then, turning to me, he said: "What do you think about it?" I expressed my opinion. "Well," he said, "I think I will say something to the people; I have not said anything to the people in a long time." And, without further comment, taking his little pad from the table, he wrote upon it in his minute handwriting and prepared a short interview for the press, which he authorized me to give out that night. It was of an encouraging character, and had the effect which we had anticipated, for it stayed the panic which was certainly beginning. It appealed to the sentiment of the people, and they realized that Mr. Cleveland was doing the best he could do to aid them. He seemed, at that time, to look upon the whole of the people of the United States as his charges, and, like a shepherd looking after his flock, he felt that they were frightened, and that it was necessary that something should be done; that this method presented itself to him, and that he could do it, and he did it. No question of politics, no consideration of what this man or that man would say, no thought of his party or his cabinet, but only the simple paternal impression as to what the people expected of him, and what he was willing to do for them. That interview made a deep impression, and it gave me an insight into a phase of his character which I had not had before.

Mr. Cleveland was elected to office because he had the confidence and trust of the majority of the people of the United States; and it seems to me that in any future political activity of the Democratic Party we must look to it that the candidates who are nominated are able to show that they are worthy of the same confidence and the same trust which Mr. Cleveland found that the people felt toward him.

I should very much like to see in our State and National campaigns a great success for the Democratic Party, and I think to-day there is a better opportunity for it and a better prospect than has existed for a considerable length of time.

(Applause.) But we should remember that in order to accomplish anything of that sort we must stand on a platform of high principles and place in nomination candidates who will appeal to the people, for the people to-day are paying much more attention to the personality and character of the candidates than they ever have before. The great majority—the greater part of a party vote—is cast by the unthinking party followers who do not give careful attention to the real principles involved. The elections, however, are carried by a small number of independent voters, who give these matters intelligent consideration and from time to time vote as their judgment dictates. I may not be speaking as the ordinary political leader speaks, for I think that the independent vote is a very important vote, and that it is very important for any party which now expects to achieve success to prove to those independent voters that it can present to them an intelligent platform and a competent candidate to carry out its provisions.

Now, if we, in our future campaigns, can disassociate ourselves entirely from any other consideration except the advantage of party, and with proper principles and proper candidates, drop all selfish views and act purely and entirely from the same motives as did Grover Cleveland, then and then only I think we can achieve success.

I will ask Commissioner Keller to read a few extracts from letters received from former members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, who are unable to be present this evening.

COMMISSIONER KELLER:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We have received responses from his Honor the Mayor of the City of New York (Applause); from the Hon. Judson Harmon, Governor of

the State of Ohio, who assures you that he would have been here to-night if his duties as Governor of Ohio had not kept him in Columbus;

from Mr. Hillary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Cleveland (Applause);

from David Bennet Hill (Applause); from Hoke Smith of Georgia (Applause), Secretary of the Interior under Cleveland;

from John G. Carlisle, Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury (Applause);

from Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States (Applause) under Cleveland, and from Mr. Richard Olney of Massachusetts, Secretary of State. (Applause.)

I shall not tire you with reading all these letters, but I think it is worth your while to hear one sentence from Adlai E. Stevenson. He pleads that old age and feebleness keep him away, but he says:

"I am indeed grateful that the memory of the great Democratic President is to be thus honored; his wonderful career should be an inspiration to all Americans." (Applause.)

Mr. Carlisle writes: "It is scarcely necessary to add"—and this is after telling us of his illness—

"It is scarcely necessary to add that it would have afforded me the greatest pleasure to unite with the Democratic Club and its guests in celebrating the birthday of a great Democrat and upright statesman who, during his whole official life, devoted himself honestly and courageously to the services of the people; his memory should be cherished, and I am sure will be cherished as long as the party lives and our free institutions are maintained." (Applause.)

HON. RICHARD OLNEY'S LETTER:

I shall beg your indulgence to read at greater length from Mr. Olney's letter. He says:

"I regard Mr. Cleveland as a very model of an American constitutional President. (Applause.) There have been Presidents of the United States who were party leaders before

entering upon the Presidency and who remained party leaders afterwards. Mr. Cleveland belonged to a different class, and is one of the Presidents whose party leadership practically ended when the Presidential office was assumed. From that moment Cleveland regarded himself as President of the whole people rather than the leader of one party. (Applause.) From that moment, in dealing with men or with measures, the paramount consideration with him was the good of the whole country. (Applause.) Was it identical with the good of his party?—he stood for it for all he was worth; was it opposed to the good of his party?—he was still for it; sorrowfully, perhaps, but with equal strenuousness.

“In his tariff message in 1887, for example, he threw to the winds his own as well as his party’s political interests in the championship of a cause he believed of vital moment to the whole American people. It was but one of a series of memorable instances in which, on matters of principle and of great importance, Cleveland resolutely sacrificed party interests in favor of those of the country at large.

“His conception of government under the National Constitution was clear and simple. Fully agreeing with Lincoln that it was government of the people, by the people, for the people, the rest of his creed was that what the people wanted and willed was expressed in the Constitution and the laws passed under it, and that Congress, the Judiciary, and the Executive were only agents of the people to carry out their mandates as set forth in the Constitution. (Applause.) The comparatively modern doctrine, that the Constitution is an organic growth naturally and inevitably evolving, not merely new applications of Constitutional provisions, but vital changes in the provisions themselves, he would have been unable to understand, because in plain and direct conflict, with the one and only method of change and amendment provided by the Constitution itself. (Applause.)

“The proposition of sundry Republican statesmen, that more power is needed for the national government than the Constitution gives it, and that it should be got through congressional legislation, through judicial construction and through executive action, would have struck him as meaning treachery to the people and involving perjury by government officials. (Applause.)

“It is not an uncommon assumption in these days that if a thing seems desirable but is found not to be within the national jurisdiction, therefore the Constitution is defective, and should be amended so as to confer the desired power. With Mr. Cleveland, in such a case, the strong, perhaps the conclusive, presumption would have been that the Constitution was right, and that either the object to be attained was not so desirable as it appeared, or that, however desirable, it should be accomplished by some other agency than that of the national government. (Applause.)

“In short, Mr. Cleveland not only revered the constitution as being all that Mr. Gladstone described it, viz., ‘the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time from the brains and purpose of man,’ but regarded it as in the nature of a deed of trust, whose beneficiaries were the whole people of the United States, and could rightfully deem any disregard of the deed by the President or any other official, as nothing less than a betrayal of trust. (Applause.)

“Finally, Mr. Cleveland was in close touch, in intimate sympathy with the great body of his fellow countrymen. Himself of the ‘plain people,’ as he loved to call them, he thoroughly understood their traits of character, and realized to the full the feelings, wishes, prejudices, and aspirations by which they were animated. Popularity in the ordinary sense he can hardly be said to have obtained, nor did he possess or cultivate the arts of popularity. Yet the people appreciated him, felt him to be

one of themselves, considered his character and achievements to reflect honor upon themselves, and retained their respect and regard for him even when they differed from him.

“During the four years between his two Presidencies, he drew a greater share of public notice, perhaps even exercised a greater influence, than the actual President, and during the years that followed the close of his official life, he came to be the one man in the country whom men of all parties and all sections most delighted to honor. (Applause.) Mr. Cleveland’s democracy was not limited to his views and theories as a public man. It accounts for much of the general esteem in which he was held that he was eminently democratic in the popular sense, in the simple and genuine and unaffected habits, tastes, and affections which distinguished his private life. He never failed to maintain the honor of the government or the dignity of his own high office in all suitable ways. But he realized that all extravagant, ostentatious, wasteful, or foolish expenditure by government was simply robbery of tax-payers, and he was unwilling to add an ounce to the weight of their necessary burdens. (Applause.) He believed the homely virtues by which individuals rise to better things to be not inapplicable to the government of communities and of nations, and that the affairs of the United States should be managed with the same industry, honesty, frugality, and thrift that private citizens use in the management of their own affairs. He consistently illustrated those virtues in his daily walk and conversation—in the White House as well as out of it, and in the whole tenor of a life that was fitly typified by the simple but impressive burial at Princeton.

“Surely no more can be asked of the President of the United States than thorough and sympathetic understanding of its people, than patriotism which sinks the party leader in the

chief magistrate of the nation, and than a loyalty to the Constitution at once unflinching in the exercise of powers granted and equally unflinching in the refusal to exercise powers not granted." (Applause.)

MR. STRAUS' LETTER :

Cannes, France, Feb. 26, 1910.

Dear Sir:

The circular of the Club, inviting its members to participate in a dinner on March 18th to celebrate the birthday of Grover Cleveland has been forwarded to me here, and I desire to express to you my hearty sympathy with, and approval of the determination to make this celebration an annual event.

That the National Democratic Club has taken the initiative in such a move, stamps it as worthy of its amended name as a national institution, and will, I venture to believe, cause like organizations in different parts of the country to follow its lead.

Unless all signs fail, Democracy is on the verge of coming to its own again, and the honoring of the memory of the greatest Democrat of modern times will, I hope, bring with it the incentive to unite all sections of the party on the great principles of which President Cleveland was such a vigorous exponent.

Yours truly,

To Hon. John Fox,
National Democratic Club
New York City.

ISIDOR STRAUS.

The TOASTMASTER:

Gentlemen, I have the very great pleasure of introducing to you to speak upon the subject of Mr. Cleveland as President a gentleman well known to you all, who was a member of Mr. Cleveland's last cabinet who has received the highest office in the gift of the electors of his State.

I have the honor of introducing to you Governor Francis of Missouri. (Applause.)

Address of HON. DAVID R. FRANCIS:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the New York Democratic Club, and Invited Guests: I have been asked to respond this evening to the sentiment of Grover Cleveland as President. Grover Cleveland was a great President. (Applause.) He was a devoted Democrat, he was an ideal American. (Applause.) Of the twenty-six Presidents of the United States, eight were re-elected as their own successors. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley. Grover Cleveland was the only two-term President of the United States who was not re-elected as his own successor and between whose terms there was an interval. The people of the United States had time and opportunity to reflect concerning the wisdom of his first administration before they honored him with a second election. (Applause.)

When he was elected the President of the United States the first time, he had served less than one year as Governor of this State (New York), and consequently was comparatively unknown in national politics. No President ever entered upon the arduous duties of that office under more trying circumstances than did Mr. Cleveland on the 4th of March, 1885.

He was the first Democratic President elected in twenty-eight years. The office to which he was elected had been in existence for ninety-six years, and during only seven-twelfths of that time had been filled by a Democrat. The Republican party so long had control of the government that its office-holders felt a sense of proprietorship in their offices, and placed every impediment possible in the way of their removal. Democratic workers did not relieve the situation by their continual importunities for places. Defeated by the waving of the bloody shirt of the military chieftain in 1868 and 1872, the Democrats did not realize the fruition of their victory in 1876, because of their willingness at any cost to relieve the suffering South from the horrors of carpet-bag rule.

Undaunted by the defeat of 1880, they came to the contest of 1884 with an unbroken front, opposed to antagonists who heretofore had been successful, and who were intoxicated, not only with success, but with excesses as well. (Laughter.) When elected, therefore, to take charge of the Federal Government, it devolved upon an untried Democrat to demonstrate to the people of the United States that the Democratic Party had lost none of its pristine vigor, and was amply able to steer the ship of state safely through all of the breakers that beset its pathway.

No President ever assumed the duties of that high office with a keener appreciation of his responsibilities or with a deeper sense of patriotism than did Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) He entered upon those duties with the firm determination to administer the office in the interest of the people. "He serves his party best who serves his country best," was to him a rule of official conduct from which he never deviated to reward a friend or punish an enemy, to gratify a personal desire or indulge a revengeful impulse.

Surrounding himself with a cabinet of able advisers, faithful to the trust they assumed, he established standards of fidelity and efficiency in office, and soon convinced the people that his aim was good administration by which their interests would be promoted and Republican institutions strengthened.

"Public office is a public trust" was not, to him, a fetching epigram only, but a guide of action and ever-living inspiration. The high plane on which that administration was launched was never lowered. The Civil Service Reform which he introduced and championed was enforced and observed, regardless of its effect upon his political fortunes. The building up of a machine to promote his own renomination or re-election was not the object of his effort or desire. Abandoning the policy of sacrificing a conviction to gain support or attain a personal or a party end never appealed to his instinct or swayed his actions.

The influence of such a character permeates every branch of the Government of which it is the head and such a personality is an inestimable power for good in society. (Applause.) His controversy with the Senate concerning the independence of the Executive was not waged through stubbornness nor through any yearning for personal power; but his stand was taken through a sense of duty. He believed it devolved upon the incumbent of the high office of President to protect it from encroachment from any direction or any source.

He held in venerable esteem the able and far-seeing work of the framers of our Constitution. He enforced its provisions with untiring effort and those provisions he himself conscientiously and invariably observed.

His faith in the perpetuity of our institutions was steadfast, but he realized that the price thereof was eternal vigilance.

The memorable tariff message which he sent to Congress in 1887 may have caused the defeat of his party in 1888—and that prediction was made when the message was delivered, but it did not deter him. He was confident his course was right, and subsequent events, as manifested in the election of 1892, affirmed that conviction. (Applause.) His fight for the maintenance of the national credit and the preservation of the country's honor required courage, endurance, and perseverance; but he did not falter, and his resolution more than any other caused and effected the outcome of an issue which, if it had prevailed, would have caused a revolution in the commercial and financial interests of this country. (Applause.)

In the light of subsequent events, and with the lapse of time, the appreciation of the people in the part that Mr. Cleveland performed in that memorable struggle has enhanced from year to year, from month to month, and from day to day. Until his second administration the Monroe Doctrine had been but an empty boast to our country, and the subject of pleasantry if not of ridicule to foreign diplomats and statesmen. He

was a lover of peace, and unalterably antagonistic to jingoism, and equally opposed to entangling alliances of any kind; but he did not dread war, nor did he fear its consequences when the integrity of the country was jeopardized or the invasion of its influences threatened or its potentialities questioned. (Applause.)

When Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, wrote Secretary Olney, to quote his own words, "That the dangers that were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and said that the United States Government had no right to interfere with the question of the boundary line in British Possessions in South America and Venezuela for the simple reason that the territory was called America; and when Lord Salisbury had promulgated his position in these words, which I quote from a letter or the dispatch which he sent to Secretary Olney under date of November 26, 1895:

"International law is founded on the general consent of nations; and no statesman, however eminent and no nation however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country."

That was the last straw upon our then Executive, and President Cleveland decided that the time had come to demonstrate to the world that the Monroe Doctrine was a tenet of our government which all other governments must respect. (Applause.)

Lord Salisbury's dispatch, as I said, was dated November 26, 1895, but it was not delivered to the State Department until some days after Congress met, which was on the first Monday of December.

On December the 17th, 1895, President Cleveland submitted to Congress the correspondence between the State De-

partment and the British Foreign Office concerning this boundary line, and set forth his views of our duty. That message is one of the most forceful and far-reaching State papers in the history of the Republic. (Applause.) It is a near second declaration of independence. (Applause.)

After giving a summary of the many unavailing and ineffectual appeals and efforts made by our country and Venezuela, to submit to arbitration this disputed boundary line, President Cleveland asked Congress to appoint a Commission to fix that boundary line, and make an appropriation to defray the expenses of that Commission. Within four days Congress acted favorably and with unanimity. (Applause.) A Commission was appointed. The message in recommending the appropriation set forth in unmistakable terms the President's views as to the duty of this country after that boundary line should be fixed; and while deploring the results that might follow and expressing the hope that these two great countries of the same blood and of the same language should continue in the future as they had in the past, friendly and reverent in all the arts of peace, at the same time that memorable paper ended in these burning words of President Cleveland: "There is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of self-respect and honor beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness." (Applause.)

Great Britain gracefully accepted arbitration. (Applause.) Grover Cleveland clearly defined the significance of the Monroe Doctrine to our own people, securely incorporated it as the fixed principle in the code of International Law forever to be respected by all nations and gave to the United States a new position among the world's powers. (Applause.) This great achievement was consummated seventy years after the doctrine was promulgated, and only fifteen years has since elapsed; but the

memory of it will not be dimmed by time, and the glory of it will never perish. (Applause.) Too much honor cannot be accorded its champion; from this time forward, let us call it the "Monroe-Cleveland Doctrine." (Applause.)

No less firm was President Cleveland in enforcing respect for law and maintaining peace at home. His treatment of the Chicago strike of 1894 was masterful, indeed. (Applause.) Especially so in the face of the spirited opposition offered by the Governor of a sovereign State. But that the exercise of federal authority in that connection was clearly within the limits of the constitution was established beyond cavil by the final rendering of the Supreme Court whose decrees the intelligent, order-loving, and law-abiding masses of the American people have always observed and venerated. (Applause.)

What he aptly designated the "communism of wealth" had, to him, no more terrors than did the "communism of lawlessness." Unawed by the threats and maledictions and dire forebodings that followed the issuance of his Venezuelan message as he had been unmoved by the opposition of the protected interests that encompassed his defeat after the tariff message of 1887, he had an abiding faith in the patriotism of the plain people, and little patience with the timidity of those eminently respectable citizens whose patriotism, as he said, "traverses exclusively the pocket nerve." (Applause.) Nor did he hesitate to condemn his own party when he thought it was recreant to its trust.

When the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill was passed and submitted to him for approval after his party had been successful in a general election in which tariff reform had been the main issue, he refused to become particeps to this breach of promise, and designated it as "party perfidy" and "party dishonor."

In my judgment, one of the most important prerogatives exercised by the President is the appointment of the judiciary. When our people cease to respect their judges, they will fail to

observe judicial decrees, and that is the beginning of the end of the Republic. (Applause.) The reverence in which the bench is held in our country is the surest safeguard we have (Applause) and it can be maintained only by the ability, purity and fitness of the judiciary. A President with Mr. Cleveland's scrupulous sense of justice and exalted respect for law placed a proper estimate on the importance of a power so great, and responsibility so serious. And his judicial appointments will bear comparison to those of any President from the beginning of the Republic. (Applause.)

Mr. Cleveland was among the first, if not the first, President to stand for the protection of the public domain and the conservation of our natural resources. In the face of prayerful appeals and defiant threats he ordered that the lands of the people should cease to be used without compensation by the owners of cattle and sheep whose droves and herds of millions of heads had for many years roamed the fertile ranges of our public domain.

One of his last official acts was the issuance of the proclamation of the 22nd of February, 1897, which took twenty-one millions of acres from the public domain and established forest reservations for the use of all the people.

The Toastmaster has given you a most interesting personal experience he had with the President. I trust you will not consider me trespassing if I follow his eminent example.

This proclamation of date, 22nd of February, 1897, was issued on my recommendation as Secretary of the Interior. (Applause.) My course had been determined greatly by the report of a commission appointed for the purpose of looking over the public domain, and recommending forest preservation. That Commission had as its Chairman Professor Sargent of Harvard University, and Gifford Pinchot, who still survives (Applause), was a member of it, and I believe its Secretary. Upon those findings, as stated, I recommended to the President a

proclamation which he signed and promulgated on February 22nd, 1897, just ten days before the expiration of his second term.

That proclamation aroused bitter opposition in both houses of the National Legislature. It prohibited the cutting of any more timber on these twenty-one millions of acres—this territory which was an empire in area—it prohibited the sinking of more mines thereon; it prohibited the free use of any water power thereon. Strong opposition to it came from Senators whose constituents had been cutting public timber without compensation to the government. Only ten days remained of Cleveland's administration. The appropriation bill and other important measures were pending in Congress. Congress endeavored to defeat the object of that appropriation by putting a rider on the Sunday Civil Bill. That rider provided that none of the money therein appropriated for the care of the forest reservation should be available, so long as the President's proclamation of February 22nd should be in effect.

The Sundry Bill was not presented to President Cleveland until 9 A. M. on the 4th of March, 1897, just three hours before the expiration of his second term.

On the preceding evening all the members of the Cabinet had been advised that they should hold themselves in readiness to respond to a summons to come to the White House for an all night's conference on this Sundry Civil Bill. About midnight we were advised that the bill could not reach the White House before 8 A. M. the following morning, and were directed to appear at the White House at an early hour on March 4th.

I shall never forget the scene. The President was seated at his desk, around him were ranged in standing posture the eight members of the Cabinet. The bills before him were being rapidly passed upon, and it is unnecessary to say that no bill received his approval that he did not think wise, desirable and

constitutional. It was a physical impossibility to read the bills. The Cabinet members standing around were asked about the measures pertaining to their respective departments.

At about 10:20 the orderly appeared and said: "President McKinley has arrived at the White House; he is in the blue room; he sends his compliments to the President, and awaits his pleasure to escort him in the Inaugural Parade to the Capitol where the inaugural ceremonies will take place."

The keeping in waiting of so distinguished a personage was unprecedented, but on that occasion it was unavoidable.

The Sundry Civil Bill was taken up. It appropriated millions and tens of millions—in fact, I believe over two hundreds of millions of dollars for defraying the expenses of the government for the ensuing fiscal year; and no money could be paid out of the Treasury for that purpose without the enactment of such a law.

As I said before, it was a physical impossibility to read this bill. It was composed of many pages of closely written manuscript. The President, taking up the bill, after beginning with the Secretary of State, asked each member whether sufficient provision had been made for his department for the coming year. Mr. Olney said his department had been provided for, as he had requested; the same response was made by Mr. Carlisle, by Mr. Harmon, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lamont, and Mr. Herbert. I was the seventh member of the Cabinet, because the Cabinet, as you know, has a Presidential succession in the order of the establishment of its respective departments. The Interior Department is the seventh; the Department of Agriculture the eighth. When Mr. Cleveland arrived at that portion of the Sundry Civil Bill which made appropriations for the Interior Department, he said to me: "Mr. Francis, has satisfactory provision been made for defraying the expenses of the Interior Department for the coming fiscal year?" I said, "Yes, Mr. President, in amount; but there is a condition which

renders a portion of that appropriation unavailable so long as the proclamation of the President of February 22nd, establishing forest reservations, is in effect." He said, "Are you sure of that?" I said, "I am." With indignation he pushed the bill aside, and said: "I won't sign it"; and he didn't sign it. (Applause.) That was sufficient to necessitate an extra session of Congress, which President McKinley promptly called. That was the kind of a President Cleveland was.

Is it surprising that the great body of the American people in contemplating the fidelity, the courage, the record, and the character of this unassuming private citizen, this faithful public servant, should continuously enhance their estimation of his worth and services?

The last national convention of the Democratic Party which assembled in Denver a few weeks after his decease, dominated as it was by leaders who were unalterably antagonistic to him, after passing resolutions regretting his death, and commending his character, with unanimity resolved that his administration was a credit and an honor to his party and his country. (Applause.)

The recognition, Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen, of the life work of this man by the National Democratic Club, is opportune and becoming, and I feel deeply grateful and highly complimented to have been invited to participate. Let Democrats throughout this land, in the future, observe this natal day to the end, that his teachings may ever be borne in mind, that his labors may be appreciated, and his memory revered.

Again I say, sir, Grover Cleveland was a great President, a devoted Democrat, an ideal American. And may his worthy example ever incite us to higher endeavor! I thank you. (Prolonged applause.)

The TOASTMASTER:

Gentlemen, we have next to consider Mr. Cleveland as a statesman; and it is with great pleasure that I have the honor to introduce to you a gentleman who has appeared before this club in days gone by to the infinite satisfaction of its members, and to the people of this country, a well-known Democrat, a great educator, and friend and neighbor of Mr. Cleveland during the last years of his life.

I present to you Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the President of Princeton University. (Applause.)

Address of DR. WOODROW WILSON:

Mr. Toastmaster and fellow Democrats of the National Democratic Club: It is with great pleasure that I stand in this place and am privileged to utter a very brief tribute to the memory of Mr. Cleveland.

I was a very young man when Mr. Cleveland was first elected President of the United States. I remember how young men in that day flocked into the Democratic ranks and supported him. I was not one of those, for I had been born and bred a Democrat; but I remember how men with other associations and bred to other traditions then rallied to the support of this great Democrat. And I have never understood from that day to this why that spectacle could not be repeated. I have never understood why it was not possible once again to do the very simple thing that was done in that age of hope, that age as if of a new beginning, in the history of the Democratic party.

It is not difficult after one knows the character of Mr. Cleveland to see what his strength was, and therefore it is not difficult to tell why men were attracted to him. He was par excellence, a man of men; was of the people, and a man for

the use of the people. He was a man eminently suitable for the purposes of a great nation whose affairs are conducted upon the basis of concerted public opinion.

Did you never think how simple the mass of Mr. Cleveland's character was? There was nothing occult or singular or eccentric about the man. What struck you most in thinking of him was the sheer simplicity of the elements that constituted him, the possibility that every man felt of comprehending a man like that, and believing in a character like that. Mr. Cleveland's most striking characteristic was the performance of the nearest duty, and he performed it with directness and simplicity.

It is very interesting how some men wait for the coming of a remote duty. It is very interesting how some men await the dawn of a day when some conspicuous thing can be done. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Cleveland was content to do the duty of the day, and by the slow accumulation of duty performed from day to day there seemed to arise to the vision of the country a man who could be depended upon. (Applause.)

Mr. Cleveland had a conscience that men could understand. The sinuosities of some men's consciences are very difficult to follow (Laughter); but Mr. Cleveland's conscience was intelligible to the average man. It worked as we would normally expect a lively conscience to work. (Laughter.) It worked upon obvious principles, upon obvious objects. It did not refine its purposes, it did not scrutinize its purposes with too narrow attention to the effect the performance of duty might have. (Applause.) It was, therefore, a conscience which the average man felt that he could safely go to sleep and leave to work for itself. (Laughter and applause.) He did not have to watch it, he did not have to sit up nights spying upon it and nursing it. (Laughter.) He did not have to see to it that it did not catch the noxious infections of the age; he knew that

it was wholesome and immune and therefore that he might depend upon it to be constantly operative. It was a sanitary conscience (Laughter and applause), free from infection. The standards upon which the man based his actions were old familiar standards. He did not invent them, he did not even re-discover them. (Laughter.) He merely recognized them and acted upon them. (Laughter and applause.) They were old maxims and obvious instances that constituted the standards by which he was governed. They were not sophisticated.

It is extremely interesting as a psychological study, how some men can square things that are not square with a conscience that is crooked. (Laughter and applause.) But Mr. Cleveland knew that in order to square things they must be of the same shape with the standard to which they are squared (Laughter), and so he did not look about for nice, new, modern tests; he fell back upon those upon which the morality of the State and the morality of the nation from time out of mind had been founded. (Applause.)

And then, as you all know, he was a bold man and an absolutely pertinacious man. When you didn't like it, you called him obstinate; when you did like it, you called him courageous. But most of the time you neither liked nor disliked it, you were comfortably aware that the government was being conducted (Applause), that it was being cared for, that it was being standardized.

It is easy, gentlemen, to be bold and audacious when the situation is striking and dramatic; it is no proof of virtue to act upon the temptation to play to the audience. The real test of character comes when audacity works along lines that are certain to be unpopular and that have not one single touch of the handsome, the histrionic. This man did not play in order to please audiences; he played in order to serve his audience.

I liked particularly one of the things which Governor Francis said about Mr. Cleveland, which was eminently just and

eminently true. Mr. Cleveland was, as every sane man in a country governed by public opinion must be, a devoted party man. There is no way in which to determine opinion or to control opinion except through the action of men in bodies exercising a close concert of action. You cannot, among disputing and discordant individuals, accumulate force enough to conduct a government. There must not be ferment, there must be co-operation; there must be the mutual helpfulness and loyalty. There must be parties. Mr. Cleveland recognized that, as you all know, and avowed his recognition of it in many a notable utterance. But Mr. Cleveland believed that parties existed for the purpose of seeking power in order to get the principles they believed in injected into the conduct of affairs. When the party he belonged to had succeeded in putting him into office as a representative of those principles, he ceased to think primarily of the party, and made it a charge upon his conscience to think chiefly and always of the principles. It was then, not the party he had in charge, but the beliefs and principles of the party; because it was to those, not to himself personally, not to the party as a party, but to those that the country had subscribed by its suffrage. It was for that reason that he deemed himself a Democratic President, indeed, but a President bound to serve the people, not the party, in the support of Democratic belief. That, it seems to me, is the sublimation of the spirit of the party. It should be a spirit based upon principle and expressed in devoted service; a spirit which is negligent of the interests of individuals, negligent of the interests of groups of individuals, which seeks to serve the whole country by every method which is not unjust in its operation upon groups and individuals. This was the characteristic attitude of this man, that he lifted the party issues to the great level of disinterested service.

But what Mr. Cleveland's success seems to me chiefly to illustrate is the response which comes from the American people

to a purpose of that sort carried out in that wise. This people loves a bold and fearless man; but it does not continue to love a bold and fearless man when it finds that he is serving himself and not serving them. (Applause.) It is not boldness that is a virtue, it is not courage that constitutes the service; it is the objects to which the boldness is directed, the service which the courage is made to subserve. That is what the American people saw upon reflection when Mr. Cleveland retired from office.

I did not know Mr. Cleveland until he had retired from office. He came to Princeton jaded with the services of his term; jaded I believed at the time, and still believe, because of the great strain put upon his spirit by the obloquy he had suffered. I remember upon one occasion he was invited to deliver an address at a Democratic gathering in a distant city. He had up to that time, since retiring from the Presidency, declined all invitations to make public addresses, because, as he said afterwards, I thought with a touch of pathos: "I supposed that I was entitled to rest." He accepted this particular invitation, however, and, when I expressed my pleasure that he was going, gave me this reason: "As I thought about the matter, I asked myself this question: 'If you can be of any service in the public councils of your party, have you any right to rest? Is it not your duty to go?' I made up my mind that it was my duty."

His handsome habit of thinking of the people and not of himself had become confirmed, and adorned his old age and retirement.

No one who came into contact with Mr. Cleveland could fail to realize that moral compulsion—the master and dignity of his character. That was to my mind the most conspicuous thing about him. You will say that these were commonplace virtues. Do you find that they are commonplace? (Laughter.) I take it that a thing must be common before it can be

commonplace. If you find these virtues common, if you find them common in such majestic proportions, I dare say that you think the granite that lifts a great hill very commonplace also. But is the hill any less inspiring in its majesty and beauty because it is lifted by common stuff? I dare say that the principles of physics which sustain this building and every great monument of architecture are commonplace laws, taught in every classroom, known to every tyro who studies the laws of nature; but because the architect uses these commonplace laws of nature shall we say that the majestic structure which he lifts to our view is commonplace? The most commonplace form of construction in the world is the mere piling of one stone upon another, of a smaller stone upon a larger; but does that make the pyramids commonplace as they stand a perpetual monument of a great civilization, blown about by the unthinking sands of the desert? This great mass and majesty was lifted by commonplace virtues, no doubt; but it was lifted to such a height and had such proportions of dignity that we must ascribe it great.

And, Mr. Cleveland had a greatness which resides in another very commonplace thing, namely, work. He had a genius for work which amounted to a genius for mastery. Have you ever known a master of anything who was not a master of its detail? Have you ever known a man of achievement who did not take pains or the ability of achievement who was not continually doing the work of the hour? Have you ever known work which accumulated as this did which did not presently become a monument of mastery? There was in this man the sublimation of the genius of conscience, the genius of work, the genius of devotion, and that genius of simplicity of purpose and of hope which are the confidence of every nation. (Applause.)

The TOASTMASTER:

The next subject on the program is "Mr. Cleveland As a Friend." And I wish you to listen to one of the leading members of our Bar, the President of the Bar Association; a Democrat for many years prominent in the councils of the party, who at the same time was associated with Mr. Cleveland in the practice of the law and was one of his most intimate friends.

I take great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson.

Address of MR. FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON:

Mr. Toastmaster, and fellow members of the Democratic Club: At this hour I shall not undertake to emulate or to dim the eloquence of the speeches which have given to you and to me such satisfaction. The speeches have been interesting, but, better than that, they have been inspiring; and if they might be repeated in the sympathetic hearing of all who like myself, as the Toastmaster has said, for many years have been Democrats and very often have voted the Democratic ticket—not on one day—(Laughter) I think that a fresh invigoration of the party which I love from the bottom of my heart, as did my father and my grandfather before me, might be witnessed. Certainly we need something in the line of inspiration.

I shall not, however, undertake to follow or to pursue that line, but for a few minutes shall confine myself to the subject which has been assigned to me, though it is not exactly that which I understood was to be my theme.

My acquaintance with Mr. Cleveland began at the reception that was given to him at the Manhattan Club in December, 1882, immediately after his election to the Governorship. My last interview with Mr. Cleveland was at his office in the Equitable Building, late in the year 1907. During those 25

years the privilege which I counted one of the dearest of my life, and undoubtedly that which gave me as much distinction as I may have achieved, was my enjoyment of the confidential friendship of Mr. Cleveland. It was in itself an inspiration, and it will be a continuing source of gratifying reflection.

The first interview that I had with Mr. Cleveland impressed me with the sincerity and depth of his devotion to the Democratic Party and to Democratic principles.

It has been said that Mr. Cleveland was not a politician. Well, there are several senses in which the term "Politician" can be used, and I shall proceed from the lowest to the highest. In the lowest sense, politics is the game of getting office. Well, if that be it, I would like to know who played the game better than he did. If you can tell me of any man who with limited outfit and with little favorable environments could capture the district attorneyship, the mayoralty, the governorship, the nomination of his party three times for the Presidency, and the election twice, I should like to have you indicate him. (Laughter.)

There is another sense in which a man may be a politician, and that is as leader of his party, and this presents itself in two aspects or phases. One which is the higher of the two is the provision of principles and leadership for his party to follow, and to hold them together. On this field who can deny that achievement of Grover Cleveland as a politician? The other is the inducement of his party to accept those principles. I shall not claim that in this direction Mr. Cleveland was as successful as many of us wish that he might have been. But the Democratic Party having been out of power as Governor Francis has said for over 25 years, was unaccustomed to yield to leadership, and to that I attribute his failure, if it be a failure, to induce the acceptance by his party of the principles and leadership which they well might have accepted.

Governor Hoadley said to me at the time that we failed to place in the Presidency the man we had nominated in 1876,

that he regarded it as the greatest loss that the country could have sustained, because we needed two well disciplined parties, and the habit of following a successful leader of men was being lost to the Democratic party. When Mr. Cleveland came to the Presidential chair he came face to face with a mere congeries of those who had been so long in opposition that they found it difficult to take up the work of administration. It was most difficult for the party to accept the wise leadership and the wise principles that directed him, perhaps more than some who came after him.

There is still another sense in which politics and politicians are to be considered, and that is with reference to the ability of a great leader of his party to propose measures which are suitable for acceptance by his country and best adapted to the administration of the government of the country. And in that sense I say that Mr. Cleveland was a politician of the very first order. (Applause.)

Mr. Cleveland's career as Governor of New York was one which impressed his name upon the regard and confidence of this country, so that after his eighteen months as Executive of the State there was little question as to who should be the nominee for the National Executive. He was a simple man, he did little other than work at his desk in Albany by day and by night and the outcome fixed upon the country the impression of his sincerity. He was engaged in no machinations or arrangements. Even when the first Presidential election came he was so simple that he had made no arrangements to know how it was going. Finally, after two or three days, he sent me a telegram and said: "How do you think the election is going? I don't know"—this was after the election—"there is no one here to tell me." (Laughter.) I went at about the same time with him to Washington, in March, 1885. I went down with Mr. Whitney, who was his friend and my friend, and Mr. Whitney made a remark which perhaps illustrates more

forcibly than any I have ever heard the extraordinary suddenness of Mr. Cleveland's political career. Mr. Cleveland of course immediately succeeded President Arthur, and President Arthur had become President because he was Vice-President. Mr. Cleveland's immediate predecessor as elected President was General Garfield, whose untimely death almost immediately after his inauguration had carried him off three years before. Mr. Whitney said to me: "Isn't it a remarkable thing that we are about to inaugurate a President whose name probably was never heard by his immediate predecessor?" And probably it was true, that General Garfield had never heard the name of Grover Cleveland who was elected as his successor in the Presidency.

Mr. Cleveland left Albany upon a Friday before inauguration, which was upon Wednesday. And when he stood up to deliver his inaugural address he did that which had not been done by any previous President since Franklin Pierce, nor by any successor, that is, he delivered his inaugural without a note. He had written and had learned the inaugural address, a very fine product, intellectually considered, at Albany, and he had not looked at it since the preceding week, but that untried man, never but once before in Washington, stood up before a splendid gathering from all over the country, and without a note of any kind, delivered his address with a force and eloquence and earnestness that led a man, standing next to me, to exclaim, at its conclusion: "That is a man." Now that was a fair indication of his manly character and his ability to impress himself and his ideas on the public. This minor incident impressed me as being a satisfying exhibition of his self-control and self-reliance. Another minor incident illustrated his natural playfulness. That evening I asked him: "Mr. President, I am curious to know what were your thoughts during the address of the Vice-President-Elect, while you were waiting to assume your great office." He answered: "I was thinking that I would like to have a good game of 'sixty-six.'"

The first of his great controversies, and his life as President was one of controversies, sometimes with the professed enemy and sometimes with the professed friend, was with the Senate over his assertion of the power of the Executive to make removals upon grounds satisfactory to him without submitting them for the criticism or acceptance of the Senate. And that led to that famous controversy in which Senator Edmunds compared him to Charles the First. Mr. Cleveland said to me: "I have come into this office, possessed under the Constitution of certain and definite powers, and I deem it my duty during my incumbency of this office not to suffer an abridgment of its constitutional powers." He sustained his view, and who now would dispute its wisdom?

The subject of tariff reform was dear to him in his Presidential career as was also the subject of Civil Service reform, both while he was Governor, and during his two administrations as President, and for these causes he fought always and without the slightest quaver or favor. He was criticised in many places for the character of the local appointments, but as he wrote me, "It is all I can do to look after the Presidential appointments, and on the record of those I am willing to stand. I know that for the personnel of the Presidential appointees I shall have to answer, but in the nature of the case I cannot know all about all of the local appointments that are made by others."

When the time came that he thought it was his duty to look after local appointments, he would call upon a friend to assist him in it; and one of the saddest offices that I ever had to perform, and one of the saddest assistances that I had to render him was when for him I requested the resignation of a Collector of the Port, in order that one might be appointed who should more nearly and loyally support the principles of civil service, to which he was devotedly attached.

In the course of that first administration he was visited by some friends from Albany who were wishing him to exert his influence for the improvement of the Hudson River; and they said to him: "Why you ought to do this, Mr. President, you are from New York, you were Governor of New York, and you ought to feel an interest in the Hudson River." "Now," said he, "I do feel an interest in the Hudson River and when I was Governor at Albany I used to look out upon it from the Capitol, and I thought it was the greatest river in the world; but since I have come down here to Washington, I have found out that the Mississippi River really is longer." (Laughter.) And that illustrated the growth of his vision when he was promoted. When in New York he was Governor of New York, and as Mayor he was Mayor of Buffalo, but when he went to the Presidency he became the President of the entire people, not merely the representative of New York in the Presidential chair.

And now, as a friend, I call up one illustration. I was with him in the last week of his first administration, and late in the evening I walked out from the family apartments into the office, and there I found that most excellent and faithful man, Mr. Pruden, who had been appointed by President Grant and had been in the office of Executive Clerk continuously to that date. Mr. Cleveland was a delightful companion; and to those people who do not realize, or who did not realize the depth of Mr. Cleveland's feelings as a man, who did not realize his capacity of friendship, this may be interesting and suggestive. I said: "Mr. Pruden, you seem sad this evening; why is it?" Said he: "It is because this man is going away. I have been here with every President since General Grant, and no man has touched my heart as this man has."

And I am glad to see before me a distinguished gentleman who I think would fully corroborate the statement that I am making. Mr. Cleveland came back to New York in 1889

the same simple gentleman that had gone to Washington in 1885. The law firm with which he connected himself occupied a series of rooms with a long passageway. His room was at one end of the passageway, and the mail box at the other; and only four days after he ceased to be President of the United States I saw him trudging along this passageway with a bundle of letters in his hand for deposit in the mail box. I asked: "Mr. Cleveland, why don't you ring the bell; there is a boy out there to take your letters." "Oh," said he, "I don't like to make trouble." There was nothing so small that it did not appeal to his sympathy where it was a question of man to man.

Someone asked Mr. Whitney, as to a very close friend: "Cannot he influence Mr. Cleveland as to this?" He answered: "No." "Who can influence him about this?" "I don't know. When a matter of this sort is up, Cleveland has no influence even with himself." (Laughter.) That was perfectly true. I said to him one day: "Mr. Cleveland, very often, too often, I have thought, you have asked my opinion or advice on questions, and when in response to such requests I have given my advice, you have given to it a weight which I thought was all that it ever deserved and frequently more; but I cannot remember a single instance in which you took my volunteered advice. (Laughter.) I thought sometimes that Mr. Cleveland felt that consciously or unconsciously most men were subject to influences, either their own selfish motives or those of their friends, using them without their knowledge; and that under the influence of such motives advice given to him could hardly be considered as the natural and reasonable expression of sincere and unbiased purpose of the one who was speaking to him. Therefore he preferred to take advice when it was asked for and not when it was volunteered.

He often felt that some of his friends were a little hard on him. I have been looking over a number of letters, which I don't feel that I can use; but here is one that appealed to me:

"Of course the claims of some are pressed as being pre-eminently my friends and the usual intimation is indulged in that my friends ought not to be punished for being my friends." (Laughter.)

That was an idea that prevailed somewhat generally, but from my own observation I am convinced and know that, detached from his sense of obligation to his party and to his country, there was nothing within his gift or within his power that he would not have given to a friend, and I am quite sure my friend, Commodore Benedict, will give me his approbation on that point.

A VOICE:

Right you are. (Applause.)

MR. STETSON:

One of the most touching descriptions that we have ever had of any who ever stood upon this earth is: "That he was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," and most reverently I would apply that to the life of Grover Cleveland, so far as concerns his public office. Often he seemed to be isolated. He said to me: "Look at that monument out there," pointing to the Washington monument. "Friends fall away on every side, friends disappoint me, and I am at a loss to know where to look. Then I look out of that window, and there the old monument stands without the shadow of turning. That I regard as my standard; I will stand as the monument does without a quaver." (Applause.)

In the month of March, 1895, I think it was, his party was determined that something should be done for silver; or, to quote the words of Mr. McKinley, who, strangely enough, came to be regarded the representative of the gold standard, "to help silver." There ought to have been no misunderstanding

about Mr. Cleveland's position upon that subject. Mr. Cleveland foresaw that the convention of 1892 was about to nominate him. That was in the month of June. And he requested me to go to Chicago to make sure of one thing, that there should be no weakness in the adherence of the platform to the principles of sound money; not that that was to be brought about by my efforts, but I was to make it clear to him that no doubt was to be felt as to this point.

There is one gentleman whose name here I should mention, as having contributed the felicitous expression that is to be found in the platform of 1892, and that was Mr. Horace White. Mr. Horace White then, as always, was a staunch advocate of sound money. And when the subject of that portion of the platform that dealt with the very difficult and troublesome question of currency was reached, Mr. White was able to make it clear to Governor Abbott, the chairman of the sub-committee, and to Mr. Charles Henry Jones, the editor of the St. Louis Republican, who read the platform, that, though mere bi-metalism was not to his view, bi-metalism might be recognized as the view of the party provided that the coinage were established upon the basis of "intrinsic value." Now, when that word "intrinsic" went into the platform there could be no question as to the soundness of the currency; and that platform with that word in was adopted. It was adopted first and then Mr. Cleveland was nominated in the early morning, and the Convention adjourned to that afternoon to meet and nominate a Vice-President.

Having obtained control of the wires by previous arrangement, I read that portion of the platform from Chicago to Buzard's Bay, where Mr. Cleveland then was, and when I reached the word "intrinsic" he said, "that is acceptable." My duty was to inform the leaders in the Convention that otherwise he could not accept the nomination. Now, no one can stand for principle more strongly than that, and if any one was free

from the just charge of having deserted his party or of having defied its principles as expressed in its platform, Mr. Cleveland certainly was free. This was nearly eight years after his letter of February 24, 1885, to A. J. Warner and other Democratic members of Congress, when he wrote: "It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company." And above all, it was only a year and a half after his letter of February 10, 1891, to Ellery Anderson, which concluded with the phrase: "The dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage."

Now, I trust the reporter will not take down what I am about to say, because of the occurrence of one particular word and of only one which adorned and constituted the culmination of a most impressive sentence.

That meeting having been called at Cooper Institute in February, 1891, under the auspices of Mr. Anderson, to give expression to the view of this city concerning the free coinage of silver, Mr. Cleveland was invited to be present. For sufficient reasons he could not be present, and then he was invited to write a letter, and of course as you may believe he received an abundance of advice with respect to his letter. Some thought no letter should be written; others knew just what kind of a letter should be written. Finally, one friend came over to him, a true man, too, a friend of his whose heart was fixed upon his renomination and re-election, and after having indicated many reasons for silence, he concluded: "Your views are known without any letter or any reply; your whole course is known upon this subject, and there is no reason why you should express yourself again at this juncture." After listening to all that had been said Mr. Cleveland was prepared to deliver judgment, and that was a sentence for life. He said: "Let us look at this a moment. The problem is a simple one. A meeting is to be held in the city of which I am a citizen, upon a question concerning the course of legislation of a government in which I

have been President; upon a question concerning which I have the most intimate and decided and intense personal conviction; and I have been asked to write a letter to that meeting, and the advice is that I had better not do so. Why not? Because it might interfere with my renomination and re-election for the Presidency? Well," he said, "I shall write the letter and the nomination can go to Hell." (Laughter and applause.)

Well, recurring to this month of March, 1895, to which I have referred, the party having undoubtedly, and I may say sincerely, committed itself to the advocacy of silver coinage (I do not impugn the motives of anyone), there was bitter feeling upon that subject, and a bill was passed for the coining of the seignorage which by Mayor Hewitt was aptly called "Coining a vacuum," because with the fall in the value of silver bullion the seignorage had disappeared. There were many doubts about what President Cleveland would do when the bill should reach him for signature. I would like to repeat at the proper time a conversation upon this subject that I had then with the distinguished incumbent of the chair of the Secretary of State, whose letter we have heard this evening. Mr. Cleveland did not look at the situation in the same way as did many of his friends, and some found fault with him because until he had heard all that there was to be said he would not commit himself upon the point. I happened to be at the White House the day before his veto went in, and I said: "I suppose you have made up your mind, Mr. Cleveland, what you are going to do about the coinage of seignorage?" He said: "I have; I know what I shall do." I didn't ask him. "If you have made up your mind, I have not any further anxiety." "Well," he said, "I have made it up. He foresaw what his conclusion involved, namely, that it meant the unyielding opposition of the majority of his party during the remainder of his term. He said: "I have made up my mind what I shall do, but I will tell you what I would like to do.

I would like to do what that poor fellow in Paris did last week," referring to the resignation of Casimir-Perrier as President of the French Republic. Such was the burden upon him, upon his mind and heart. He was indeed thenceforth politically a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief. He came out of his last office broken-hearted. The things that were said of him, or said to him by those who should have been his political friends broke his heart. I wish that a year ago to-day he might have been able to look down and to let us know that he was looking down upon that splendid recognition of the integrity of his personality, of the purity of his character, and of his patriotism attested by the presence and utterance of the great magistrates of his country, the Mayor of New York, the Governor of New York, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the President of the United States, and presented even more in accordance with his view by the gathering of the plain people at the great Hall of the City College, where all came with sincere desire to honor the character and achievements of this great Democratic President, of this great President of the United States. (Applause.)

The TOASTMASTER:

Gentlemen, I have to announce with great regret that Secretary Fairchild was seized with an attack of grippe and unable to attend at this meeting this evening, or even to send any message to us upon this occasion.

I have the pleasure of introducing to you to speak on the subject of Mr. Cleveland in politics, one of our own citizens, who, as a member of Congress and his Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Cleveland's administration performed great services for the State and for his party.

I take pleasure in presenting to you the Honorable William McAdoo.

Address of HON. WILLIAM McADOO:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I shall have to ask your very kind indulgence as to the matter and manner of what little I have to say, because I am really suffering unconventionally here from a very bad cold, and, moreover, the hour is so late and the very brilliant and illuminating addresses we have heard with reference to Mr. Cleveland have covered the main points of his character, so that I will be trespassing on your time and nature to add to anything in that regard, and to continue to speak with reference to the same.

I presume that I was selected to speak as to the matter of Mr. Cleveland, as one might say, as a politician, because I viewed him in that way from the Congressional and from the Cabinet standpoint.

It was my good fortune to be a member of Congress during the entire time of Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and afterwards I was highly honored by him by being invited, as he solicitously expressed it, to become an adjunct to his Cabinet; so that during the whole eight years I saw a great deal of Mr. Cleveland, both official and personal, and had a fair opportunity of judging Mr. Cleveland, not only as a President, as a statesman, but as a practical politician.

Mr. Cleveland's politics were natural and elementary and devoid of any subtlety and characterized by unusual sincerity and honesty of motive. He followed the simple rule of doing well each day's work as the duties presented themselves, and leaving the consequences to Providence, and the judgment of the people.

Like an honest workman, he believed that work into which a man had put his best, if that best was good, would stand the test of time and circumstances and meet public approval. Like the great and successful Presidents, he was eminently practical,

and was guided by strong common sense and a wide experience of a life among everyday people in a hard and patient struggle for success.

Like Lincoln and Jackson, he was a great believer in the good sense and judgment and honest motives of the common people. He had an absolute and unwavering conviction that if a thing was right and just it must surely in the end prevail against all odds. He did not affect to believe anything which his conscience did not fully approve, and he would have withstood all the powers of darkness in defense of what he believed to be right.

He was tenacious of his convictions, but his convictions were founded upon facts, not theories, and if new facts presented themselves, he was ready to entertain them.

In taking stock of units, the most plausible talker could not hokus pokus him from asserting that two and two were four, but if an additional unit was discovered he was ready to acknowledge there were five.

He always strove to lead people—not to drive them—hence the language of his public utterances, both written and oral were singularly kind and considerate in tone, and judicial in style and temperament.

On broad general lines he was a strong party man because he believed the party to stand for principles and sound practical policies, and not merely for place and profits.

He was politician and statesman enough to subordinate minor questions to great and essential ones. He would yield a personal preference for a fourth class Postmaster, if he thought it would facilitate the passage of a tariff reform bill, or a measure looking to National economy. He believed in man and in the organization of men. He believed in human friendships. An adding machine is extraordinarily accurate, reliable and logical, but no one ever fell in love with it. No one can ever successfully reach his fellows in great numbers, unless he

has the human touch and sympathies. Mr. Cleveland was pre-eminently American, and sensible, and he would go a long ways with the party organization and its leaders to repay his devoted friends, but while he believed in the virtues of friendship and gratitude, there was a dead line that he never on any occasion allowed them to cross. No friend, however close, or sense of gratitude, however deep and profound, could swerve him from his duty to the people, the higher responsibilities of his office, or his conscientious convictions.

He stood by the good rule that no true friend will ask a man in public office to do that which would be disloyalty to his official obligations and the people who trusted him, and which did not square with his public professions and that he had no right to repay personal and friendly services or other obligations at the expense of a faithful and unyielding adherence to what he believed to be right, honest, just, and true. (Applause.)

Mr. Cleveland was unfortunate in having to be a pioneer in arousing public opinion against existing abuses, instead of finding it ready at hand as fell to a lot of his successors. No one can deny that during the last ten years, especially, the people are much more jealous and watchful of their public officers, and far readier to break through party lines to get at abuses in Government and corporations created under it, than they were from 1884 to 1896. The spirit of independence is abroad in the land, the voting hosts are quick to rouse themselves to assert their rights and push steadily forward progressive reforms, which, twenty years ago, would have been deemed both radical and revolutionary.

As is well known, Mr. Cleveland was nominated the first time on his record as Governor and without any personal manipulation or serious effort on his part.

After his defeat in 1888, Mr. Cleveland was avowedly a candidate for renomination in 1892, and kept himself fairly in

touch with the party machinery. He believed that a comparison of his first administration with even that of such a good man as Mr. Harrison and the record of the Republican Party would insure his re-election, if he were nominated in 1892. The first term had given him confidence in his own power, and he was earnestly and heartily devoted to tariff and fiscal reform, which he believed were essential to the continued prosperity and success of the country.

He was honorably anxious to connect his name with constructive legislation, looking to reform of the abuses of the tariff system to divorce in that respect, as far as possible, the business of the country from party politics.

During the interval between his defeat in 1888 and his nomination in 1892, he saw a great deal and talked freely with his party friends. Himself a very open and frank man, he could not understand the motives of some of the leaders in the party who so bitterly opposed him. He was unconscious of having advocated any measure not for the public good, and therefore for the best party interests, or of having done injustice to any of the active leaders of his party.

Their bitter opposition shocked and surprised him, but he was a man of great courage and determination, once he was convinced that there was principle at stake, and that the success of certain principles would more or less involve his opportunity to give that official sanction. He was particularly grieved at the opposition to him in certain Southern States. He took considerable pains to get in touch with the people of that section to convince them that there was no reasonable and just ground for this opposition.

He was very appreciative of friendship and of any effort made to advance his interests and while at times he could be very hard and severe, he was exceedingly amenable to anything that appealed to his sympathy or his gratitude.

He held unyieldingly to the conviction that the Democratic Party, having been long out of power, was mistrusted as to its ability to govern. He believed, moreover, that the people at large would hold it to a much higher standard of political and moral ethics than would be required of its opponents.

I have heard him myself say to those arguing claims for offices, or the adoption of certain policies, and who wanted to clinch their argument by saying, "The Republicans have done so and so over and over again, and the people seem to approve it." To this Mr. Cleveland would sometimes smilingly reply: "The people have selected us to improve on such methods, and they will hold us to a strict accountability for a higher standard than our opponents. We have been so long out of power, that we are on trial, and cannot afford to do many things to which the public seem indifferent when done by the other side." He held to this view with great determination during his first term, and of course was bitterly criticised and gave much disappointment to otherwise honest partisans, especially the older men who had been in political exile since the beginning of the Civil War. Their idea was that Mr. Cleveland should march into Washington at the head of a great partisan victorious host, and in so far as the law permitted, make a clean sweep of the offices at once.

I was a member of Congress during all this administration, and I have on several occasions gone to the White House to present the claims of my constituents for office, and after looking at the crowded rooms and hearing the strong importunities from my fellow members and noticing the rising antagonism of Mr. Cleveland to their demands, gone away to await a more favorable opportunity. On one of these visits the last man before me to request the removal of a Republican postmaster was a well-known member from Kentucky. His manner was very aggressive and his demands were placed solely upon partisan grounds and for entirely political reasons. He had a hickory

cane in his hand and he thumped it, to give emphasis to his remarks, and he said: "Mr. President, I want to say to you that we want this man's removal, and we want it on party grounds, and I don't propose to give any more reason than this to you, he is a Republican and I am free to say to you and I say it with great emphasis, that I don't think it is necessary to give any further reasons," and the hair on the back of his head was rising and there was a low growl in his voice as he told the gentleman that he had pledged himself to the people that he would not make a wholesale sweep of those offices unless for public reasons and good ones. "If you will present public service reasons, I will give the case consideration; otherwise, nothing will be done."

When this gentleman had gone away, I was left as the last man in the room. When the Presidential eye fell upon me, Mr. Cleveland was still nettled and in no amiable frame of mind and instead, therefore, of putting before him my request for a postmaster, I told him a story which got him into good humor, so much so that he asked me, naming a certain place, if I thought the man I represented was wholly fitted for the office, and that the change was desirable to the public interests.

As I stated, when the man left the room I thought of retiring, but some way I did not and he said to me: "McAdoo, what are you doing here?" "Oh," I said, "just dropped in to watch it." I said, "Why don't you get a big Irish policeman over here from New York, and have him pitch them out of the window?"

After this little talk and a story or two, he was apparently in good humor again, and he evidently believed that my talk was purely social that I had come there for, and we were talking and getting along finely, and he said: "McAdoo, what kind of a man have you recommended for that office over in Hoboken?" (Laughter.) He says: "I have got a few letters

here rather unfriendly to him." I said: "I would not recommend anybody to you unless he was all right; this man I know to be thoroughly honest and competent and a loyal man in every way." He said: "You think he is all right?" I said: "Absolutely right."

Well, I went up to the House, and I hadn't been sitting there but an hour or two, and this Kentucky member seeing me sitting there, he came over and he says: "McAdoo," he says, "I was just over in the Senate," he says, "and heard the reading of the appointment of one of your constituents for a postmastership. You were in the White House in the morning and you saw what happened to me." "Yes," I said, "I saw what happened to you, and I think if Mr. Cleveland lives you will not actually land your postmaster until about the year 2000." (Laughter.) Anything that looked like an attempt to force his hand, or bulldoze him he resented with all his force, and no power or influence could move him. With his ideas about public office and with the Democrats having been so long driven into an apparently hopeless exile, his position was a very trying one. The pressure on him at times precluded proper exercise and recreation, and must in the end have told severely on his physical health.

In addition to this, he was most probably the most painstaking President who has ever been in the White House. He worked far into the night over the most minute details connected with the public business for the Congressional bills presented to him.

His veto messages show the most conscientious and painstaking effort to thoroughly understand the case where it affected individuals, and it was a well-known rule in the Navy Department in my time that the briefs accompanying Court Martial cases must leave out no fact bearing upon the conclusions or he would be sure to detect the omission even in cases of minor importance. And this was true even in those little routine

matters concerning a sailor on one of our ships. These papers would be returned to us and he would have to go all over it again. I do not suppose there ever lived a more careful or a more painstaking and conscientious man than was Mr. Cleveland.

In politics his final appeal was always to the people. It was to them he constantly referred in his official intercourse with Congressmen, Senators and his official appointees; and he was exceedingly careful and just in dealing with his political opponents and did not believe in abuse or villification and often times spoke with some degree of admiration of the good qualities of Republican leaders who were opposed to him both personally and politically. He did not believe all the virtue and honesty of the country was the property of either political party.

I have heard him speak most flatteringly and kindly and charitably of men who were bitter political opponents to him personally, men who were assaulting him in the House because of some act that he, as the President of the people, had done. If he believed the position was an honest one, that the man was sincere in speaking as a man, he respected him for it the more.

He had a keen sense of humor without which it is doubtful he could have sustained the severe strain and ordeals to which he was subjected. The opportunity for a few days fishing; a good story; the capacity to see the ludicrous and humorous side of things eased the burden and made the way smoother.

He delighted to sit down with some friend in political life in whom he had confidence and relieve his mind about men and things in frank and delightful conversation.

The difficulties of the patronage were not so great during his second term, and when the difference between him and certain leaders on coinage of free silver and the reform of the tariff became pronounced and bitter, the pressure on him for

office was a great deal lessened and he did not necessarily feel under any great obligation to supply the political wants of those in his own party who were so bent upon frustrating his aims.

On the other hand, Mr. Cleveland most resolutely refused to use the political power of his office to carry out the various imaginations of some members of his party. I speak with some personal knowledge of this, because during his first administration, or the early part of it, I had reason to differ with him on the larger question of the tariff. This difference never led to any lack of friendship on his part towards me.

There was a certain Congressman from Pennsylvania who was bitterly opposed to Mr. Cleveland. We would be called insurgents in these days. He was a close friend and lieutenant of Mr. Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, he was a very bitter opponent of the tariff measure which had been advocated and presented to Congress by the President.

He had introduced and passed in Congress a bill for a public building in the town where he lived. I may mention the name; it was Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and the town was Allentown. The *Washington Post*, edited by Mr. Hutchins, was a most strenuous advocate of the tariff policy of the President. Mr. Cleveland, for public reasons, given in his veto on the face of the case, did not consent to the passage of this bill, and it was returned to the House. The "*Post*" came out next day with a flaming editorial and said: "There is an Allentown for every Sowden." I had a bill at the same time for a town in my district of exactly the same population as Allentown. Mr. Cleveland sent for me, and examined me on the facts with reference to it, and I saw he knew the case pretty well; in fact, he knew it too well. (Laughter.) He did not seem to think that the mail of the United States to the Hamburg Line, he did not think they left much mail in Hoboken. After going over the facts on the merits of the bill, he promptly signed it.

He not only did not use the patronage of his office, but his manner personally towards the Democrats in Congress who opposed him from honest motives was at all times courteous and friendly. If he said anything at all it was to express sorrow that he did not agree with them, but he was incapable of using his great office for personal advancement or revenge, nor did he in Congressional elections, so far as I know, ever undertake to interfere with the normal workings of the Party machinery in the selection of candidates.

His main aim in public life, so far as the Democratic Party was concerned, was to build it up in the public confidence by wise policies and courageous defense of popular rights.

He was quick to resent any assaults on the rights of his office, or any lowering of its dignity. He would have fought Congress to the end if he thought they were infringing upon the constitutions or prerogatives of the office, and while he had a judicial temperament and was a trained lawyer, he always aimed straight at substantial justice, and the more deeply entrenched wrong was, the more ready he was to attack it. The mainspring of his official life was to do justice, and to convince the people that they controlled their own Government by their votes and opinion, and that their Government honestly administered was capable of protecting them in every right.

He believed this was the best if not the only remedy against radical tendencies, social or economic, and the surest safeguard from revolution in the future.

He believed, as in the case of the tariff, that for the Government to admit that it was hopeless in the face of great and powerful interests and aggregated wealth, selfish in its demands and brutal in refusing compromise, was to indict the Government itself in the eyes of the people. He believed that business and politics should not be associated.

Many men are great in a single attribute; some are conspicuous for one virtue; some notorious for a solitary vice;

some men are physical heroes, and some are moral cowards; some men are admired for their passivity under misfortune, and some for their aggressiveness against evil. Many men have their virtues and their vices so counterbalanced that the average fails to raise them above the mean of the comparatively unknown, but the big, broad, deep-founded, well-rounded symmetrical characters, such as Grover Cleveland, are like great towers on high hills, to which men look up by day and by whose light they are guided in the night. (Applause.)

DAIS

Benedict, E. C.
Curtis, William E. _____
Colt, Samuel P. _____
Fairchild, Charles S. _____
Francis, David R. _____
Foster, Warren W. _____
Gildersleeve, Henry A. _____
Hamlin, Charles S. _____
McAdoo, William _____
Pence, Lafe _____
Quincy, Josiah _____
Stetson, Francis Lynde _____
Wilson, Dr. Woodrow _____

A

Allen, Frederick H.	Adams, John Z.
Adler, Charles	

B

Barry, Frederick T.	Boland, William P.
Brown, Stephen E.	Boland, William P., guest
Barlow, Peter T.	Bosler, William D.
Baldwin, Henry De Forest	Bach, Milton J.
Brady, John J.	Burke, James I.
Bertuch, Frederick	Burkelman, Charles

C

Cane, M. W.	Coffey, Col. Francis G.
Coxe, Macgrane	Collins, Cornelius F.
Coxe, Alfred C.	Connelly, Maurice E.
Cortelyou, George B.	Content, Harold A.
Cornell, Robert C.	Casey, P. J.
Cloughlin, John	Copeland, Dr. Royal S.
Chappelle, M. S.	Conkey, H. M.
Carr, Edward J.	Clarke, Harry M.

D

Dooling, John T.	Davison, Fred J.
Dick, Leon St. Clair	Daly, Michael
Drummond, Walter J.	Dalton, William A.
Davis, William E.	Dalton, James F.
Deuel, Joseph M.	Denton, William B.
Dessar, Leo C.	Dempsey, Edward T.

E

Esterbrook, Henry D.	Einstein, Milton I. D., guest
Erdmann, Dr. John F.	Elkus, Abram I.
Eswegue, Eugene	Ettinger, I. B.
Einstein, Milton I. D.	Evans, Dr. George

F

Fromme, Jacob	Felbel, Dore
Farren, James J.	Fitzgerald, John
Farrelly, Stephen	Focht, Charles H.
Fuller, Williamson W.	Fanning, Joseph T.
Finch, Morton E.	Flurschein, Herman A.
Feitner, Thomas L.	Flurschein, Bernard
Freschi, John J.	

G

Gallatin, Francis D.	Gary, Fred S.
Gallatin, Frederick, Jr.	Gintzler, Morris
Grifenhagen, Max S.	Gans, Eugene P.
Grubbs, Hartwell B.	Graziadei, J. D.
Goeller, Robert	Goodsell, Nelson
Gardner, John M.	

H

Hesslein, Max	Hennessy, Forbes J.
Hoff, Samuel	Hahlo, Louis H.
Healy, Ellsworth J.	Harrington, John J.
Hamilton, James	Horton, Charles D.
Harvey, George B. M.	Harby, Max M.
Honey, Robertson	Hubbard, Louis B.
Hayes, John	Hughes, Charles C.

J

Joseph, Rupert L.	Jenks, Almet F.
Josephs, Samuel	

K

Kaufmann, Gustav	Kirby, Leonard
Keogh, Martin J.	Knapp, Dr. John R.
Keller, John W.	Krakower, Joseph H.

L

Liebermann, Alfred
 Luce, Robert L.
 La Fetra, Edward B.
 Levy, Jefferson M.
 Lyon, De Witt H.

Lewis, R. Allyn
 Leonard, Francis B.
 Leslie, A. Mitchell
 Leddy, John F.
 Lesser, William

Lesser, Benjamin

M

Milburn, John G.
 Marks, William L.
 Monroe, Robert Greer
 Metz, Herman A.
 Muldoon, William H.
 Moffat, R. Burnham
 Mulqueen, Joseph F.
 Myers, Saul S.
 Moran, Joseph B.
 Moran, Joseph, B., guest
 Mueller, Oscar B.

Mann, William D.
 Merrall, Albert E.
 Maguire, J. A.
 Mahoney, Jeremiah T.
 Mills, Benjamin
 Moss, William W.
 Moore, Eugene P.
 McCall, Edward E.
 McCarthy, John
 McGrath, Patrick J.
 McCord, P. F.

N

Nathan, Gratz

Nicoll, DeLancey

O

Olney, Peter B.
 Ochs, Adolph S.
 O'Brien, Morgan J.
 O'Brien, John F.

O'Sullivan, Sylvester J.
 Osborne, James W.
 O'Neill, Frank
 O'Brien, Edward D.

Osler, Joseph

P

Penfield, Frederic C.
 Pendleton, Francis K.
 Platzek, M. Warley

Patterson, Benjamin
 Putzel, Charles
 Page, William H.

Palmer, B. F.

R

Riggs, Edward G.
 Rogers, Henry W.
 Ridder, Herman
 Ryan, Thomas F.

Riehle, John M.
 Rogers, Gustavus A.
 Redfern, Caleb H.
 Rooney, John Jerome

S

Samuels, David M.
 Schwab, A.
 Skerry, Dr. H. W.
 Somerville, Henderson M.
 Speer, William McMurtrie
 Smith, Richard H.
 Schneider, William F.
 Selden, William B.
 Shevlin, James
 Shaw, John M.
 Snyder, J. Frank
 Smith, Henry
 Steinert, Henry
 Slattey, John
 Sommer, Berthold
 Sulzer, William

Schoen, William P.
 Smith, Fred A.
 Steinkamp, William H.
 Schrag, Louis
 Sevier, H. H.
 Seften, Edward
 Simon, Franklin
 Stover, Josiah A.
 Sinnott, William H.
 Samuels, J.
 Simon, Horatio S.
 Staples, Joseph C.
 Shannon, Edward S.
 Sutherland, Dr. Fred.
 Stroock, S. M.
 Shaffer, Charles W.

T

Thomas, Abner C.
 Timpson, Webster P.
 Tuska, Benjamin
 Tuska, Benjamin, guest
 Trant, Joseph H.

Theiss, J. B.
 Theiss, George J.
 Thomas, George H.
 Thomas, George H., guest
 Thomas, George H., guest

U

Unger, Henry W.

V

Victory, Vincent

W

Warner, Harry W.	Weinman, Moses
Wiggins, William	Wilson, Genl. C. I.
Whitney, Edward B.	Wilbour, William F.
Woodruff, Henry C.	Ward, Patrick
Whitney, Patrick A.	Ward, Edward
Wittenberg, Charles J.	Wile, Edwin W.
Wright, M. Burr	Warner, Charles J.
Wright, Marmaduke O. II.	Warner, Raymond
	Wood, Robert C.

Z

Zeller, John J.





